

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CLAN SHORTER.

AN INTERESTING TALK WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE.

RARE SCRAPS OF FAMILY HISTORY.

Sir John Shorter and John Bunyan—The American Offshoot of the Family—The Alabama Shorters.

ON THE TRAIN, June 1.—[Special Staff Correspondence.]—A courtly old gentleman is Colonel Henry R. Shorter, of Alabama.

Erect as an Indian, of magnificent physique, a lionine head set upon broad shoulders, piercing eyes and mustache trimmed a la Napoleon, and the frost of two generations whitening his head, Colonel Shorter is a typical gentleman of the old school, scholarly, brave and true.

The stories current in certain circles that, as head of the house of Shorter, he had placed the ban on the candidacy of Hon. Reuben F. Kolb, his nephew, created an interest in the man, which I gratified by calling on him at his hotel.

The Shorter family is one of remarkable characteristics. In tracing the fortunes of a family from generation to generation, it revolves like a wagon wheel, continually moving around. It is found, however, that all families have attributes which make them especially prominent whether fortune be good or ill.

The name of Shorter is an old one in England. One of its members figures in a notable case of imprisonment for debt, under statutes which were in force within the memory of living man. It is recorded that Sir John Shorter, of Bybrook, was lord mayor of London, and it became his duty to sentence one John Bunyan to the debtors' prison for failure to meet his obligations. Bunyan, it appears,



COLONEL HENRY R. SHORTER.

was a man of imaginative temperament, rich in mind but empty in purse and neglectful of paying his debts from necessity rather than design. Sir John was shocked at the man's improvidence, and did postterry an unwitting service by consigning him to jail. The prisoner, fed by his creditors who kept him immured, thus found the leisure in which to write the Pilgrim's Progress. It is recorded later on that Miss Catherine Shorter, a daughter of Sir John above alluded to, became the wife of Lord Walpole, and to this day the visitor to Westminster abbey, wandering among the shafts marking the resting place of England's noble dead, will come across a tablet reading:

CATHERINE, LADY WALPOLE,
Eldest Daughter of
SIR JOHN SHORTER,
OF
BYBROOK, KENT.

Descendents of this family subsequently made their way to America, and are now found in New York, Illinois, Missouri, Georgia and Alabama.

One of the number settled in Virginia, in Culpepper county. He died leaving a large family in extreme poverty. General Reuben C. Shorter, when a young man, worked on the farm of an uncle of his in Virginia for several years, and saving his money, educated himself, and subsequently graduated from the medical university of Philadelphia, Pa. The young doctor settled in Twiggs county, Georgia, and subsequently removed to Monticello, in Jasper county, where he married Miss Mary Gill, the daughter of Mr. John Gill. There John Gill Shorter, Henry R. Shorter and the other members of the family were born. In 1837, Dr. Shorter removed, with his family, to Irwinton (now Eufaula), Alabama. Subsequently John Gill Shorter became a member of the state legislature, filling the chair in both houses, then to the confederate congress, and afterward became governor of Alabama. Governor Shorter was a man of the loftiest purposes, with perfect purity of public and private character. Eli S. Shorter, another brother, served in congress, and won a high place. Reuben C. Shorter, Jr., died at twenty-six in the full promise of a bright career.

I am the only living representative of the Georgia Shorters," said Colonel Shorter, as I sat down to have a chat with him. It mortifies me that political enemies of mine should spread such a report as that I had placed a family interdict on the political aspiration of my kinsman, Captain Kolb, because they might interfere with my own. I have friends and kindred in Georgia whom I wish to have rightly informed: As a young man I had the advantage of the best education of the day, and graduated from the university of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Senator Vance was my room-mate for one term. He was then an accomplished politician, running for the college offices. Vance was an unusually fine fiddler. So far as my life since has been concerned, I have clung to the practice of my profession, never aspiring to office, never holding one until I was elected, without my knowledge, to the office of president of the state railroad commission, a duty which is pleasant to me. In this office I have the proud satisfaction of harmonizing the interests of the railroad corporations and the people. The work of bringing together the producers and the carriers is one of high patriotism, especially at a time when the eyes of the world are upon Alabama.

"While it is true that I have never been an office-seeker, it is also true that I have ever been active in the politics of my state. There has never yet been a canvas in which I have not been called in and given work to advance the cause of democracy. I have taken the

stump frequently for the nominees of the party. When Governor Seay was nominated the state democratic executive committee called on me to stump the state with the nominee, and I did so, visiting every county in the state.

"I affirm, in all earnestness, that I have never aspired to the office of governor, and never had a desire for public office. Friends have frequently urged me to run for governor, and in the campaign just closed they were especially persistent, but I notified them that I would not change my present place. So far back as two years ago Hon. R. F. Kolb made known to me his desire to be governor. When he began the work of organizing alliances within the lines of the democratic party, I told him at once that the alliance would become a disturbing factor in the party. I told him that though he was of kin to me that I would not support him for the office for the reason that, in my judgment, the alliance was exerting itself as a political power, and was placing itself in antagonism to the harmony of the democratic party.

"I regard the issue in this contest in Alabama as a fair knock-down fight between organized democracy and class politics. That was the pivotal point in this fight. In my judgment Kolb's personal character was not an issue in the canvass. He himself is an educated gentleman and a graduate of the university of North Carolina. The mistake he has made simply places him at the foot of the class, and he must spell up head again. His speech before the democratic convention yesterday was able, patriotic and loyal to the democratic party, and in future he will travel the straight road. He has simply been misled by taking a wrong fork in the road, but he is a good, able and influential man, and will, in a short time, recover all lost ground.

"I have been at work to secure the triumph of the democratic party. My construction of democratic doctrine has been endorsed by the party. I am the last living representative of the old stock of Shorters. It is pleasing to me that the democratic power in the state of Alabama has supported and vindicated me in my struggle to perpetuate the organized power of straight democracy as the paramount object of patriotic desire. The democratic party of Alabama will never consent that any test of an oath-bound organization shall figure in fixing eligibility for office at the hands of the party."

COLONEL SHORTER'S LETTER.

Ex-Governor Foraker, of Ohio, has replied to the analysis of the testimony taken before the ballot-box investigating committee which was made by Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio. Foraker's letter is a genuine half-letter. Although General Grosvenor's analysis has not been made public, from the numerous citations Foraker makes from it, it is evident that General Grosvenor, on behalf of his distinguished republican clients—Sherman, Butterworth and McKinley—has so drawn his analysis as to leave the plain implication that Foraker had a guilty knowledge of the forgery. In other words, General Grosvenor returns a Scotch verdict, "Guilty, but not proven." Governor Foraker's reply is a good deal in the nature of a plea of a prisoner when a verdict has to be rendered as to why sentence should not be pronounced against him. He charges the man who is acting as public prosecutor with doubtless the testimony, falsifying the records and other disreputable things. From the nature of both documents it is evident that all show of harmony among the Ohio republican leaders is at an end, and the public is to be treated to the beautiful spectacle of the rival chieftains charging each other at the hands of the party."

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS
Or You Place Yourself Liable to Prosecution
and "Punishment."

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the census, has received telegrams from about one hundred supervisors stating they were thoroughly prepared to enter on the work of taking the census tomorrow and everything is in readiness to push the work forward rapidly. The telegrams were in response to messages sent from Washington yesterday. All supervisors heard from reported that no trouble had yet occurred and no serious difficulties were apprehended. Mr. Porter intimated very plainly this evening that so far as "cronic diseases" questions were concerned, it was not the intention of the office to endeavor to bring to "punishment" those who were reluctant to give an answer, but as to the "merger" question, he had language not so cheering for those determined not to answer this part.

He expressed himself very earnestly, however, with regard to bringing the law to bear upon those who willfully refuse to answer any and all questions put to them. They will be compelled to do so, or face the consequences of their refusal. He thought there was a possibility that members of the criminal classes might take advantage of the fight against these questions to refuse any information whatever to the enumerators, and stated that this would not be tolerated under any circumstances.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

A Drunken Cigarmaker's Desperate Attempt at Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Jacob Epstein, aged 27, a cigarmaker, living at 218 Eldridge street, shot his wife, Flora, in the back about 7 o'clock this morning, and then fired a bullet into his mouth. Both wounds are supposed to be fatal. The couple were taken to the Gouverneur hospital, where he kept him immured, thus found the leisure in which to write the Pilgrim's Progress. It is recorded later on that Miss Catherine Shorter, a daughter of Sir John above alluded to, became the wife of Lord Walpole, and to this day the visitor to Westminster abbey, wandering among the shafts marking the resting place of England's noble dead, will come across a tablet reading:

TURPIN TO BE OUSTED.

Representative L. W. Turpin, of Alabama, will be turned out of the house on Tuesday or Wednesday by the Repeal pirates. Mr. Turpin has made a good member, and as he was undoubtedly elected by a majority of nearly 14,000, there is no doubt but that his district will return him to the next house by even a larger majority. This is the very worst case the republicans have had to deal with this session in theirousting tactics. Therefore, they decided simply to take the census instead of the election returns upon which to declare the election. Upon this the elections committee decided the case, and upon this the republican house will unseat Mr. Turpin.

Following this, Colonel Elliott of the Port Royal district of South Carolina, will be turned out, and a negro named Miller given his seat. Then Mr. Venable, of Virginia, will be sent home to make room for the negro Langston, and then will come the national election law bill. Of course the democrats are going to fight it to the last ditch, and the time of its consideration will be, perhaps, the most exciting period in the history of the house.

JUDGE CRISP OF GEORGIA.

Judge Crisp of Georgia, will make the leading speech in Mr. Turpin's case, in which he is expected to deal the partisan majority some sledge-hammer blows.

The republicans are expected to deal largely with the recent celebration at Richmond, to denounce the display of confederate flags, and to wave the bloody shirt for all it is worth.

A new post-office has been established at New Hope, Paulding county, with Preston B. Denson as postmaster.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Colonel J. L. James, of Fort Valley, the fruit king of Georgia, is here on his way to New York to attend a convention of fruit growers. Mr. James will spend tomorrow in Washington.

Mr. A. B. Graves, of Atlanta, is here.

Hon. Gazeaway Hartridge, of Savannah, spent yesterday here. His lecture in Baltimore was a great success, and all the Baltimore papers have been extravagant in their praise of the gifted young Georgian.

Mr. E. P. McKissick, of the Charleston News and Courier, was a guest of the Grid-Iron club dinner last night. He held up the South Carolina end of the line with one of the wittiest speeches of the evening. E. W. B.

WILL DISCUSS SILVER AGAIN.

The Work That Congress Will Do the Present Week.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Silver and politics are likely to be the topics for discussion and action in the house this week. Monday is suspension day under the rules, and on the following day the other silver bill or the postponed McDuffie vs. Turpin Alabama election case is to come up. The order has not been finally determined, but if the leaders are canassing republican representatives, have progressed far enough in their count to insure the adherence of the majority to the main features of the caucus silver bill, they will call it up Tuesday under a special rule which will limit time for discussion and final action to probably not exceeding two days.

The Alabama election case is expected to arouse a good deal of partisan feeling and also may occupy two days.

There is effort making to secure consideration for the bankrupt bill, and as the leaders are disposed to test public feeling, in the matter, one day during the week may be allowed for its consideration.

The post-office appropriation bill is also among the probable subjects for early action.

In the senate also the silver question promises to be the principal topic for discussion. Senator Pugh is booked for the opening speech this week, and Senator Jones, in charge of the pending bill, expects that Senators Morrill and Hiscok, of the finance committee, and several democratic senators will speak in the course of the week.

The progress of the debate on silver is likely to be interrupted by the presentation of conference reports on several measures.

Senator Allison will call up tomorrow the report on the army appropriation bill and some domestic bills.

The conference report on the anti-trust bill is already ready for presentation and may possibly be brought before congress for action this week.

THE PULPIT AND THE STAGE.

The Freak of a Noted Revivalist in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 1.—[Special.]—A sensation has been created throughout the south by the announcement from Rev. Virgil Maxey, the noted southern revivalist and Baptist minister, that he will go on tour with the noted theatrical manager to play prominent parts during the coming season. Mr. Maxey, in an interview today, stated his object to unite the pulpit and stage. He will be on the stage six days in the week and preach on Sundays. He is a nephew of ex-United States Senator Maxey.

Hamilton, O., May 29.—The lady managers of the Western Female seminary some time ago forbade the students of Miami university to visit the girls of the seminary for good and sufficient reasons. Tuesday evening three of the female teachers drove to Oxford to attend a Methodist church social. When the social was over, their \$500 horse and carriage were missing. The horses were found in a neighboring field and maimed. Four Miami university boys confessed to Peter Warfield this morning that they did the work.

President Warfield refused to give them names.

Charged With Poisoning.

VINELAND, N. J., June 1.—This town is greatly excited over an alleged case of poisoning. The wife of Daniel Lockwood, a well-to-do farmer residing on Vine road, has been arrested on a charge of trying to poison her husband and is now in the hospital. She will be given a hearing tomorrow morning. She is his second wife and came from Virginia. Her step-sons make the charge.

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HARRISON AND QUAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS NOW SAY THAT

HE DID NOT ASK QUAY TO RESIGN.

But Predictions Are That the Pennsylvania Will Interfere and Prevent Harrison Getting a Second Term.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—[Special.]—The strong following that has developed for Boss Quay among the leaders of the republican party in the past two days has caused an uneasy feeling in the breast of the little man at the white house, and Harrison's friends are now giving it out that he has never demanded that Quay resign from the chairmanship of the national committee, nor has he ever thought of such a thing. They say that the president has the utmost confidence in the Pennsylvania, and that he has never asked him or intimated to him that he would like to have an explanation of the charges of disloyalty that have been so often made.

This all goes to show that the president is afraid of the "boss" who elected him, and however much he may pretend to censure trickery or dishonesty he thinks it the wise course to pursue, in view of the fact that he wants a reconnection with Quay.

The president has undoubtedly asked Quay for an explanation or else to resign, and it is well known here that Quay has declared war on him. However, now that the president has let up, so to speak, the "boss" will probably remain quiet for a time, but Quay is not one of the forgetful kind, and he will get his revenge when the next national convention meets.

SENATOR CARLISLE'S LETTER.

Speaking of Reed, calls to mind the question as to who will be his successor. National election law or no national election law, the democrats must and will control the next house.

At least all democrats believe this, and the speakerhip is a question.

There is no lack of scarcity of entries in the race. Already not less than five men are being prominently mentioned for the office. Judge Crisp, of Georgia, stands a long ways in the lead at present and the chances are decidedly in his favor. Indeed he has made a reputation in this congress. His speech against Reed's gag rules was the best of the day.

There are two other candidates in the field. They will be Bynum, of Indiana; McMillin, of Tennessee; Springer, of Illinois, and McCreary, of Kentucky. Hatch, of Missouri, also might enter the race.

Each of these men, however, would be a good choice, and the speaker will be decided by the race.

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THE NEWS FROM MACON.

EVERYBODY READY TO ANSWER THE CENSUS MAN.

But the Supervisor Not Accommodating—Mr. Dunwoody Dying—A Clothing Manufacturer to Be Started.

MACON, Ga., June 1.—[Special.]—Tomorrow the enumerators will begin the work of taking Macon's census. It is thought no trouble will be experienced in finishing in the time prescribed by law.

The city has been divided into eleven districts, besides the suburbs, which will require about as many enumerators as the city now has.

The majority of the enumerators are reliable and experienced men, but among the number are a few who are not. The census, it is noticed, several youthful boys and it is a question whether or not they will be able to carry through their work.

Supervisor Bethune has, for some reason, refused to give the papers any information regarding the work here, and his action has been freely criticized. In yesterday's Evening News the following pointed criticism appeared:

The Negro is very dubious as to whether or not the census of this district will be finished in time. The man who cannot so systematically business as to be able to spare a few moments to give to a little industry, which is entitled, will, it is probable, find the taking of the census a bigger job than he is capable of handling.

MR. DUNWOODY VERY LOW.

All Hope of Recovery Has Now Been Abandoned.

MACON, Ga., June 1.—[Special.]—For some time Mr. William Dunwoody has been seriously ill.

Today it was reported that he was at the point of death and all hope of recovery had been abandoned.

He has been in bad health for several months, but his condition grew suddenly worse while in Savannah a few weeks ago.

He was brought to his home in this city where the best medical attention has been given, but his disease seems to be of the most serious kind. Mr. Dunwoody is a prominent grocery merchant of this city, and has many friends here. He has always been a man of most admirable traits, and his death will be deeply regretted.

A CLOTHING COMPANY

To be Established in Macon at Once With Mr. D. Wachtel at Its Head.

MACON, June 1.—[Special.]—Macon is to have an immense clothing house.

A movement is on foot to establish a stock company, which can be engaged in the carrying on of a large and well-organized clothing and retail business.

At its head is Mr. D. Wachtel, a gentleman well known here, and a clothing man of many years' experience.

Mr. Wachtel has already made arrangements for quarters and says the company is a certainty. He has the promise of all the capital that is needed.

HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

The Little Son of Mr. D. J. Carr, in Macon, is Injured.

MACON, Ga., June 1.—[Special.]—A very frightened runaway occurred at a late hour yesterday, at the house of Mr. Carr. While passing the store of Mr. Hazle, in the neighborhood of College and Hazel streets, a wagon, in which was a negro man and a little boy, being drawn by two mules, was turned over and the occupants thrown out.

The young boy was the son of Mr. D. J. Carr, of this city. He was severely injured, but is reported much better today. The old negro was also badly hurt.

A REFORMED CANNIBAL

Lecturers to the Negroes in Fairburn—The Negro's Future.

FAIRBURN, Ga., June 1.—[Special.]—John Charvous, Hindoo and cannibal, originally from the Fiji islands, but more recently from Canada, lectured to the negroes at this place Wednesday night, at the negro Methodist church. His lecture, I learn, was on Africa and the history of the negro and their future. He said that there was this the white man a country, and that the white race would rule that there are very few negroes in the United States as compared to whites. He insisted that the negro was inferior to the Caucasian, nearly as much so as the Hindoo was inferior to them. That the southern people, he said, tends to the negro, and, he would and did do more than any other race to help their condition. He insisted that the negro's final home would be Africa, that they would return in the times to come. He gave the negroes good advice. Charvous claims to represent the church of England, in this country, furnishing them such statistics from each state in the union as they are now in, being seven-four years old. His home is Calcutta, Hindooootan. He dresses in native costume and is a wonder upon the streets. He speaks English well, and also speaks nine other languages fluently, so he says. He lectures to all classes of people, and to the negroes of the gospel of the Episcopal church. He has given a lecture to the negroes at the M. E. church on Friday night, admission twenty cents, children fifteen cents, for the benefit of both churches, so he announces in his circulars. He is as dark as the Mexican, or darker, seems to be well-peopled on the history and geography of England and the United States. He says he has lectured in New York, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, and is now in Georgia, and will go to Chattanooga from here.

Sunday night and Monday morning we had the heaviest rain in many months.

The census enumerators of the United States will start at their work Monday next. Let them be fair and honest and give correct returns, is all the south desires.

TALKING RAILROAD.

Sanderson and the Middle Georgia and Atlantic Railroad.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., June 1.—[Special.]—Captain A. J. McEvoy, general manager of the Middle Georgia and Atlantic railroad, has been in Sanderson several days. Mr. McEvoy came here to confer with citizens of this town regarding the road and its entrance into Sanderson. A conference was held Monday night at the Sanderson hotel with several prominent gentlemen and the matter thoroughly discussed. Tuesday, Captain McEvoy, accompanied by Mr. C. G. Rawlings, of this city, made a trip over the proposed route from Sanderson to Atlanta.

They were joined by Mr. H. J. W. Duggan and Trawick and continued along the line to a point above the Georgia railroad. They found the people everywhere greatly enthused over the prospects of the new road, who pledged their co-operation and support. It is believed that the Middle Georgia and Atlantic will be built and that it will come to Sanderson.

A committee from Sanderson consisting of Messrs. C. G. Rawlings, Louis Cohen, W. A. McCarty and Dr. William Rawlings, were appointed to co-operate with a committee from Dalton composed of Messrs. J. C. Harmon, J. W. Smith, and D. Franklin, to secure the right-of-way through the country, where the same had not already been secured, and to place in the county \$100,000 of the first mortgaged six per cent bond. The reason for placing them is that the citizens being peculiarly interested in the road, will work more vigorously for its success. The prevailing sentiment here is that the road will be built.

Talbotton's New Bank.

TALBOTTON, Ga., June 1.—[Special.]—Talbotton has long felt the need of a good banking institution and the time has it. The directors are G. H. Estes, W. J. Weeks, H. C. Green, D. G. Owen, H. B. Kimball, H. E. Epping and J. H. Martin, all of Talbotton except Mr. Epping of Columbus. The following officers were elected: H. Estes, president; W. J. Weeks, vice-president; H. E. Epping, cashier. The bank will be known as "The People's bank." A fine burglar-proof safe and vaults have been ordered, and the new bank will soon be ready for business.

GOSSIP FROM ROME.

Establishment of a Male School—Congressman Clements.

ROME, Ga., June 1.—[Special.]—Since the building and grounds of Mr. Caldwell's Rome Female college were sold there has been a determined effort to use it for a male school, and measures were taken for the establishment of such an institute. The purchasers are public-spirited and liberal citizens and will give their strongest support to carry out some plan that will make this a certainty. Rome needs a male college, or high school only, to make her educational facilities equal to any city in the south.

The measures for the establishment of this school have now taken such shape that a public meeting has been called at the board of trade rooms on next Saturday, to consult and consummate plans to this end. The presidency of the school will probably be then decided, and with a strong man at the head, the universal interest in its favor and the suitable grounds and buildings of this well-known old college ready as the location, the college already seems assured.

MR. CLEMENTS' RACE.

It is generally understood that Hon. J. C. Clements will be in Rome next week in answer to urgent messages from his friends among the citizens and farmers, and that he will make an address to the alliance and others at the meeting of the alliance on June 4.

There does not appear to be any personal objection to Mr. Clements as our next congressman, but the alliance feels strong and determined on its measures. Before the receipt of his recent letter much discussion was heard among the farmers that had a tendency in favor of another candidate.

THE ALABAMA MIDLAND.

A Trip Over the New Road from Baldwin to Montgomery.

BIRMINGHAM, Ga., June 1.—[Special.]—The Alabama Midland railroad was opened for travel between this place and Montgomery.

RAKEMAN, Ga., June 1.—[Special.]—The Alabama Midland railroad was opened for travel between this place and Montgomery.

The railroad promises to be simply immense.

Major Bradford Denham, the able superintendent of the Midland, was here last night in conference with Captain R. G. Fleming, superintendent of the Savannah, Florida and Western, arranging for popular schedules.

This railroad, road to the south, is the

drawing nearer, and while yet the thunders of artillery are ready to peal forth at Fort Sumter, Lewis was suddenly taken ill one day and died in a few hours after his attack.

In his dying breath, he tried to tell his white friends where his death was, and all they could state of dying man's words were,

"money in ground."

The thunders of war shock the heavens, and

Salem's sons marched off to do battle for their country.

Galantly they fought for the cause of the right, and many lost their lives for the southern confederacy.

The war over, the war

returned to their dear homes.

The sons of Salem of "Free Lewis," and

once began to work for the buried treasure.

Knowing that Lewis had not a kinsman in the world, and that the finder would be entitled to the money, the men worked with all their might and power. After acre of land and

of pick and shovel, and pick and shovel,

and every rock was turned over, but the

treasure was never found.

Years have passed away, whose

of the part of Salem's people to

discover the hidden treasure, still the spot is unknown.

Today \$4,000 lie hidden in the quiet little

village of Salem, just beyond the banks of the

Appalachian River, in Oconee county, and

"Free" Lewis' secret is sleeping in his humble

grave with his moulderings remains. The

memory of "Free" Lewis and his treasure only

exists in the minds of a few old people of that

section, and his name is rarely ever heard.

That the treasure is buried in Salem no one

doubts, but the exact spot no one knows.

THE LIVELY "CHIGGER."

Another One Organized With Half a Million Capital.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., June 1.—[Special.]—Brunswick is still pushing ahead and carrying large enterprises with her. Late last night a number of men gathered at the railroads and

Local and foreign capitalists interested.

The scheme will undoubtedly be carried

through. It will be a national bank, and those

interested are D. G. Ambler, Jacksonville;

John C. Stockton, cashier, same bank; Frank M. Scarlett, capitalist, Brunswick; J. M. Johnson, president of the Jacksonville and

Bristol, and John L. Heath, former

cashier Ogletree National bank, Brunswick.

These parties are now here conferring, and

the result will be known next week.

Brunswick has now \$600,000 banking capital represented by five banks, and the addition will be an

untold advantage.

The men connected are known well in the financial world and the

enterprise has great weight.

IMPROVEMENTS IN NEWTON COUNTY.

COVINGTON, Ga., June 1.—[Special.]—Mr. O. S. Porter has sold his mill and factory property at Cedar Shoals, and the same is to be greatly enlarged and operated by a joint stock company under the name of "Fortardle Mills."

The name was filed today in the office of the clerk of the superior court of this county by the following persons, to-wit: O. S. Porter, of Newton county; J. F. Hanson and J. M. Johnston, of Bibb county, and H. M. Comer and Joseph Duckworth, of Chattooga county.

The business of the corporation will be the

manufacture of cotton and woolen cloth, and

also the manufacture of products

of wood, metal and other material.

The capital stock is to be \$75,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each, with the privilege of increasing

said capital stock to \$1,000,000.

The shoals where the mills are located are three miles

from this place, and furnish immense water-

power.

DUDLEY LEFT HIS POST

And Tried to Murder the Man Put in His Place.

GRIFFIN, Ga., June 1.—[Special.]—There came near being a fatal shooting affray at the rock quarry last night.

J. Dudley, a negro, who was employed as

watchman, left his post and came into the city,

spending some time. During his absence, Superintendent Robert West had occasion to visit the quarry, and found Dudley gone placed

the following morning, the effect

of which could not be avoided by the

physicians of this place and many

of the place.

They were unable to find him.

Dudley then left, saying he was going to get his gun, come back and kill Nesbit. Nesbit

went to the superintendent for protection, who

gave him a pistol. With this he returned to

his post, soon to be followed by Dudley, who

had a double-barreled gun.

When Dudley came to his post he

had a double-barreled gun.

Dudley then left, saying he was going to get his gun, come back and kill Nesbit.

Nesbit, who was a negro, and Dudley, who

was a white man, were engaged in a

struggle for the possession of the gun.

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52 A YEAR.

SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 9, 1890.

Tri-County Fairs.

Considerable interest is manifested by the citizens of flourishing Georgia counties in local fairs which may be held this fall, and the proposition that several counties put their exhibits together and thus contribute to one fair, which shall answer for all of them, seems to be meeting with popular approval. For instance, the counties of Cherokee, Milton and Forsyth are working for a tri-county fair, and three such prosperous counties—famed for their mineral wealth and farm products, combining in this way, will not fail to make a splendid showing in a fair which will attract general attention, and which will be of general interest.

A fair to the success of which three Georgia counties contribute will be creditable to all of them, and the grouping of their exhibits under one roof will make a showing of which they will be proud; and besides, this method will induce a spirit of friendly rivalry which will put each county on its mettle and bring its best and worthiest work to light.

The moneyed men of the counties named are enthusiastic for this general fair, and the funds will not be wanting to sustain it; and it is notable that the tri-county idea of fairs is not confined to three counties, but interest in it is spreading in other sections. It has taken hold and has stimulated the people to renewed exertion on industrial lines, and if a number of these fairs are held we predict that they will result in good to the counties which may be represented in them. The spirit of industrial rivalry which they engender will not fail to have beneficial results, and there are few, if any, counties in Georgia too poor to make a good showing in a local, state, or national fair.

Southern Railroads.

The New York Commercial Bulletin admits that the commerce of its home market is seriously suffering, and calls attention to the increased business of other cities.

It is plain to close observers of the situation that southern railway development in the past few years has made a material change in our commerce.

A casual glance at the map of today will show why New York has lost her commercial prominence. Half a dozen southern towns are better situated for commercial purposes than this ante-bellum mart. Such a fact may be unpleasant, but it is a fact all the same.

A Monument for Grant.

There is a prospect, after all, that General Grant will have a monument. The old hero of the union armies, who has lain so long in an almost undistinguished grave, has appealed to the patriotism of one man, and a bill has been introduced to appropriate the sum of \$250,000 for a monument to his memory.

If this appropriation is made a duty which the north owes to its distinguished dead will have been performed; but what a sad commentary it will be upon the promises of the people of New York, who pledged their faith to make this work their own, and to erect an immediate and enduring monument to the memory of Grant if his remains were given to their keeping!

The "Grant Monument" has been their shame. It was heralded with columns of eulogy in the newspapers, and with a great flourish of trumpets; but it soon dwindled to nothing and drifted into the comic news-papers, a standing joke with the paragraphs.

Seems hardly fair that this appropriation should be made, since the duty is one which the citizens of New York have pledged themselves to perform as a sacred privilege; but perhaps it will remind them of their broken faith, and stimulate them to the accomplishment of a work which should have been completed long ago.

The Cotton Movement.

The New York Financial Chronicle, in its weekly review of the cotton movement, says that for the week ending last Friday, the total receipts have reached 8,776 bales, against 13,883 bales last week, and 11,505 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1889, 5,752,541 bales, against 5,470,501 bales for the same period of 1888-9, showing an increase since September 1, 1889, of 282,040 bales.

The exports for the week reach a total of 22,000 bales, of which 17,456 were to Great Britain, 172 to France and 5,001 to the rest of the continent. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 415,000 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up 4,408 bales, including 1,002 for export and 3,406 for consumption.

The imports into continental ports have been 100,000 bales. There is an increase in the cotton in sight of 117,883 bales as compared with the same date last year, an increase of 42,263 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1888 and a decrease of 128,723 bales as compared with 1887.

The above totals show that the old interior stocks have decreased during the week 4,509 bales, and are 4,336 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same towns have been 946 bales less than the same week last year, and since September 1st the receipts at all the towns are 6,700 bales more than for the same time in 1888-89.

The total receipts from the plantations since September 1, 1889, are 5,775,005 bales; in 1888-89 were 5,493,539 bales; in 1887-88 were 5,450,923 bales. Although the receipts at the outports the past week were 8,776 bales, the actual movement from plantations was only 4,211 bales, the balance being taken from the stocks at the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations

for the same week were 1,909 bales and for 1888 they were 12,156 bales.

The increase in amount in sight, as compared with last year, is 281,940 bales, the excess as compared with 1887-88 is 320,353 bales and the gain over 1886-87 reaches 790,347 bales.

The Chronicle says that the speculation in cotton for future delivery at New York was very dull on Saturday last, and prices receded a few points. The dullness and depression were ascribed to the closing of the Liverpool market for the Whitsuntide holidays. But on Monday and Tuesday, under the same conditions, there was a good degree of activity, and prices were buoyant.

On Tuesday, at one time, July option brought 32 points more than August; but in the later dealings on that day about half of the early advance was lost, under sales to realize, prompted by some doubts about the response that Liverpool would make to the course of our market. Crop accounts were very good, and the next crop responded but little to the advance in this crop.

On Wednesday, Liverpool, though dearer, was disappointing, and this market opened weak, but as Liverpool further advanced there was renewed buoyancy here, September options sharing more conspicuously in the activity of the dealings. About noon, however, a steady selling movement began, under which prices gave way, and the close was lower, except for September.

Thursday an irregular opening was followed by a general decline, attributed to weak foreign advances and favorable crop reports, causing selling to realize by bulls who had lost confidence in the future of the market. Cotton on the spot has been very dull, being held above the views of buyers.

The Chronicle's telegraphic advices from the south indicate that, as a rule, the weather has been favorable for cotton during the week. At some points the rainfall has been heavy, more particularly in Texas, but in general this has been of benefit to the plant, which is developing well.

The Census Questions.

This morning the census enumerator will begin his work, and, as we said yesterday, it would be well for our citizens to be prepared for his coming and speed him on his way with such dispatch as may be necessary.

He has hard work before him, and if he is to complete it in a thorough manner, he should be given every facility.

On the card that the general enumerator will present you, are to be found some questions which the average American citizen will doubtless look upon as obnoxious, but it should be borne in mind that the enumerator is not responsible for them. It will be useless to engage in an argument with him about the matter; it is useless to ask him about the law. He never puts the questions on the card, and he cannot take them off. All that he can do is to present the card and wait for you to record your answer. He should not be kept waiting long.

The questions that the citizen may regard as obnoxious, and which, in fact, are so obnoxious as to be wholly outside the domain of the census, he is not compelled by law to answer. All that he need do is to write the word "refused" opposite the question. The most eminent lawyers to be found in this country have given it as their opinion that the census bureau has no legal right to compel answers to the inquisitorial questions in regard to acute or chronic diseases and the mortgage indebtedness of individuals. Those who refuse to answer these questions have nothing to fear from any subsequent proceeding.

The census bureau has wisely concluded not to press the questions. The enumerators have been instructed to note the refusal. There will be no further proceedings in any shape or form. But in all other ways, the citizen should show an interest in the work of the enumerators. It is absolutely essential that there should be a full and an accurate enumeration of the population of Atlanta, of Georgia and of the south.

Let everybody, therefore, speed the busy enumerator on his way.

The New North.

An esteemed correspondent of Waynesboro writes to us as follows:

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: If we take the utterances of leading northern newspapers and encyclopedias in the north, as a correct index of the feeling of the north, then we find that the northern people are hostile to the white people of the south, and would be glad to humiliate them in any way possible. Is not this something abnormal—a sort of historical freak or monstrosity? Is it not contrary to ordinary human nature for the victor in a contest to cherish hostility more bitter and for a longer time than the vanquished? The armies of the north achieved more than they promised in the conduct of the war.

The north is the natural friend of the south, and that Teuton Germany is the natural ally of Austria?

Is not this idea of friendship portrayed in the novel of Lord Beaconsfield's political novels? When Commodore Tattnall said "blood is thicker than water," was it not considered that he uttered a truism of human nature? I would be glad to see an explanation of this hostility, which seems to be a curious and almost unaccountable thing in the light of all the circumstances?

In addition, have not statements like Bismarck, Cavour and Beaconsfield that there is a natural friendship between people of kindred blood? That the Latin races were naturally friendly to each other, that one branch of the Saxon is the natural friend of another branch, and that Teuton Germany is the natural ally of Austria?

Is not this idea of friendship portrayed in the English sparrow? "We live on them," he writes, "through the hottest summer in our experience, and we are living on them yet."

Editor Cook has redeemed his promise to the people of Calhoun, and is giving them the very best weekly newspaper they have ever had.

A Georgia editor says he cannot understand the war which is being made upon the English sparrow. "We live on them," he writes, "through the hottest summer in our experience, and we are living on them yet."

Editor Irwin is keeping the Conyers Solid South right up to the standard; it is eight pages, and there is not a dull line in it. He will run for the legislature, but will devote all energies to the building up of his county and in getting out a first-class newspaper.

Now the Georgia editor is happy! Hear him singing at his work:

Of the deliciousness
Of the blackberry season?

Two patches, three patches—

Patches past reason!

Out of the garden full,

Ah! what a feast they will!

All are so joyful!

Pull them, and quickly pull,

Juicy blackberries!

Editor Johnson is putting in some good work on the Oconee Enterprise, and whether he is writing an editorial on the political situation or giving his readers advice on "Choosing a Sweetheart," he will always be found on the right line and is always interesting.

Foreman—Here's a column and a half space to fill and not a line of type on the galley.

Editor—Hang those spring poets! they're never on hand when you need 'em. I haven't got a line of copy. You'll just have to run that column of "p" over there. Head it: "Views of a Northern Man on the Race Problem."

Writes a Georgia editor: "Having waited on one of our subscribers for several years, we ventured to remind him of his indebtedness, stating that our patience was exhausted; and the infidel replied: "Wait not until seven

years, but until seventy times seven. We have heard of the devil quoting scripture, but this beats the devil."

Editor L. M. Ward, of Macon, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Ward is city editor of the Macon Telegraph and is doing excellent work in his department on that paper. He is a trained newspaper man, a writer of rare ability, and has a bright future before him.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

—The county democratic executive committee will meet at Danielsville on Tuesday next and decide where the primary is to be held.

—The Conyers Solid South says that Mr. J. E. Nunnally will be the next senator from the 27th district.

—How Wright Brady has announced for representative from Marion county. He is a tried and true Democrat and has been true to their interests, says the Americans Recorder, and Sumter county can do herself no greater honor than to re-elect him.

—The Rome Tribune says it is now practically certain that there will be a hot congressional fight in the seventh district.

—Colonel Robert Whitfield is the only candidate who has announced for the legislature in Baldwin county.

—The executive committee of Baldwin county has called a mass-meeting for Tuesday, July 15, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the gubernatorial convention. A correspondent writing to the Augusta Chronicle from that county says the delegation will go to the state convention in Savannah.

—The Farmers' Alliance met at Covington Friday for the purpose of nominating a man for the next house. The meeting was unanimously in favor of Hon. W. L. LeCounte, of Adairsville, as first choice, with Mr. W. L. Booth as second.

—A number of influential state papers are boosting Col. W. L. Peck for congress. They predict that if he makes a fight against Judge Stewart it will be one of the liveliest of the campaign.

—Macon News: Not all of the Farmers' alliance are for Livingston. Nor are all agriculturists for him. There are others who are for him.

—A meeting of a sub-alliance of the Farmers' alliance was held yesterday at the home of Hon. Tom Hardeman, the man for governor, and they will support him if nominated.

—Athens Banner: Altogether, considering circumstances, it is a powerfully friendly contest.

—Athens Banner: The Farmers' alliance has got up a fight among the farmers, thereby leaving the gap down for a dark horse, and as we said before, the Black—or the horse the better it suits us.

—The Atlanta correspondent of the Athens Banner writes that the proceedings:

—Speaking of the governorship, an alliance who is high in authority sums up the situation in this way:

—The fight between Livingston and Northern is being more bitter every day. That Livingston will have the alliance vote, nobody who knows anything of the situation can doubt, but Northern will have a strong enough following to give him a majority.

—The Atlanta correspondent of the Atlanta Journal says that the alliance is a powerfully friendly contest.

—Athens Banner: As we said before,

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ATWOOD IS DEAD.

THE SPIRIT OF THE UNFORTUNATE JOURNALIST IS AT REST.

After Four Months Incarceration in the Asylum at Milledgeville He Dies of the Malady that Wrecked His Mind.

Poor C. S. Atwood is dead!

After much suffering the troubled spirit of the well-known journalist is at rest.

The end came yesterday, and he died at the insane asylum in Milledgeville, where he has been for treatment for about four months.

The news came yesterday in a telegram to Judge Calhoun, ordinary of Fulton county, at whose instance he was sent to the asylum; and Mr. H. M. Patterson, undertaker, was notified of the death, with several other friends of the deceased.

They went to the home of Mrs. Atwood, on Powers street, and broke the sad news to her, of her husband's death.

A telegram was also sent to his aged mother in New London, Conn., notifying her of the death of her only son. A telegram was sent from the authorities at the asylum asking what disposition to make of the body, and arrangements were begun immediately to have it shipped to this city and buried.

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

C. S. Atwood was born in New London, Conn., about forty years ago.

When a young man he started out in the newspaper business, and finally drifted to Nashville, Tenn., where he published a paper for awhile.

Some seven or eight years ago he came to Atlanta and, became associated with Colonel John Paul Jones, on the Evening Journal, with which paper he continued for some time, and then left that paper and, joining a stock company, began the publication of the Atlanta Evening Capitol.

This paper did well for awhile and made money. Colonel J. W. Avery was managing editor, and the new paper became quite popular.

Mr. Atwood was business manager, and conducted the affairs of the paper until the fall of 1888, when it went under, and the property was placed in the hands of a receiver.

His Troubles Begin.

From the time of his failure died his mental troubles. He was a man of tireless energy, and during the last months of the Capitol he worked almost night and day to avert the collapse.

It is probable that this was the cause of his breakdown. He had a good deal of trouble and worry in several lawsuits that grew out of the failure.

Along in February, 1889, he began to show symptoms of mental disorder, and during this time was seized with a sort of religious frenzy and expressed his desire to enter the ministry. For some weeks he assisted from time to time in conducting religious services in various parts of the city, but his malady became so violent that he abandoned the devotional exercises.

Shortly after that time he was tried on a charge of insanity, but the jury decided that he was not insane, and he was released.

He suddenly disappeared from the city and was not heard from until last winter, when he suddenly appeared upon the streets, apparently very nearly restored to his former health.

His Strange Experience.

He was able to tell the story of his wanderings, and it was a strange experience. He obtained money enough to take him to his old home in Connecticut, where he arrived after many vicissitudes, in New London, and was welcomed by his mother and sister, who still resided there.

He was given money, but his mind was so sadly unbalanced that he was soon apprehended and sent to the insane asylum, where he was kept during the summer months, and late in the autumn, after the authorities pronounced him sufficiently restored to be released, he returned to his mother's home.

He remained there but a short time and then started for Atlanta, where he arrived safe and sound, and his friends were rejoiced at the prospect of his early recovery.

He went to work in the life insurance business and made money quite rapidly for some time, working with all his untiring energy. But he did not recover. The disease, said to be paresis or softening of the brain, was still sapping his life, and in a few weeks he showed such violent symptoms of insanity that his family were reluctantly forced to ask that he be sent to the asylum.

That was about four months ago, and he has remained there ever since, where he has been given every possible attention by nurses and physicians of the institution, until his death occurred yesterday, ending what promised to be a brilliant and useful career. He leaves a wife and a daughter, nine or ten years old, who reside with Mrs. Atwood's mother, at No. 33 Powers street.

He was a member of Barnes Lodge, Odd Fellows, Atlanta Lodge Knights of Pythias, and Commando Tribe of Red Men.

The body will be brought to the city for burial today, and the members of these orders will arrange for the funeral services.

A CRAZY GERMAN.

Locked Up in the Station-House He Talks of His Rich Relatives.

Yesterday a young German, a native of Austria, was arrested and locked up in the station-house.

It is impossible to speak English, and nothing could be got out of him but a man who could speak German was sent for.

He then conversed freely, saying that his name is Albert Rentsz, and that he has been in America for some months, having visited several of the principal cities in the north and west, finally coming to Atlanta.

He is going to trouble about a woman in Cincinnati and was threatened by a mob, but made his escape. He claims that he has a wife in Cincinnati, and that she is connected with wealthy and aristocratic families in Austria. Afterwards he said that his wife was a negro.

When asked what he did for a living, he said that his people were rich and he did not have to work. He has not been in Atlanta a few days, and claimed that he was neither crazy nor drunk, but was fainting with hunger.

He is evidently unbalanced, and his identity is a mystery, as his statements may or may not be correct. His case is a sad one, and his insanity is of a harmless sort, from all appearances.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Major and Mrs. Livingston Mims, entertained in their inimitable style on Tuesday evening last, General and Mrs. J. V. Harris, Mrs. Cornelius Hardy and Mrs. Z. T. Corpening, all of Columbus, Miss.

The dance to be given by the Moreland Park Military Academy boys at Edgewood Friday evening promises to be the society event of the week. Train leaves Union depot at 8 p. m. sharp, and only those holding tickets will be admitted.

DOUGLASSVILLE, Ga., June 1.—[Special.]—Colonel and Mrs. P. T. T. are an elegant entertainment to friends on the evening of May 29. Music and recitations by Mrs. Colbert, of Chicago, were the events of the evening, she being the finest elocutionist in the south. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. W. H. Jackson, Mr. McLarty, S. W. Dorsett and lady, of the Douglassville College, Professor Camp, Mrs. Dorr, of Iowa, and many others. Strawberries and cream were served at 10 o'clock, and after all were through, superb thanks were expressed to Colonel and Mrs. Post for their royal entertainment and to Mrs. Tolbert for her faultless elocution.

SOUTHERN TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION.

An Interesting Meeting—The Beneficiary Fund is Started With a Liberal Payment.

The Atlanta branch, Southern Travelers' association held an important meeting at headquarters, Gate City Bank building, last Saturday night, First vice-president Leiberman in the chair.

The regular meeting of the Atlanta branch occurs the last Saturday of each month. The members strongly advocate the necessity of meeting twice a month and no doubt a change will be made at the next session appointing the second and last Saturday. This becoming necessary to transact the regular business hasten arrangements for the new club-rooms, and the secretaries and works of the committees.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

During the civil war Nassau was the chief depot of supplies for the confederacy. Blockade-runners plied between her and the ports of Charleston and Savannah, carrying out cotton and bringing back cargoes of general merchandise. Captain Wilkinson, in his "Narrative of a Blockade-Runner," relates many adventures which befell him on such trips. He was in command of the steamer Lee, and on the 15th of August, 1863, sailed from Wilmington to Nassau.

We passed safely through the blockading fleet off the New Inlet Bar, receiving no damage from the few shots fired at us, and gained an offing of thirty miles before daylight. By this time our supply of English coal was exhausted, and we were obliged to commence upon North Carolina coal, which made upon the engine, which made a terrible smoke.

That was a little after daylight. Very soon afterward the vigilant lookout at the mast-head called out: "Sail ho!" and in reply to the "Where away?" from the deck, sang out, "Right astern, sir, and in chase."

The morning was very clear. On going to the mast-head I could just discern the royal ensign of the United States, which I had seen the night before I came down, say in half an hour, her top-gallant sail showed above the horizon.

It was evident that our pursuer would be alongside of us by mid-day at the rate we were going. The first orders were to throw overboard the deck-loads, and to make more smoke and smoke.

The second of these orders proved to be more easily given than executed: the chief engineer reported that it was impossible to make steam with such wretched fuel, filled with slate and dirt.

A moderate breeze from the north and east was blowing, and every stitch of canvas was blown out, square-rigged as we were in our make way drawing. The advantage could only be neutralized either by bringing the Lee gradually head to wind or edging away to bring the wind aft.

The former course would be running toward the land, beside incurring the additional risk of being interceded upon by some of the blockade-runners. I began to edge away, therefore, and in two or three hours enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing our pursuer clew up and furl his sails. The breeze was still fresh, but we were now running directly away from it, and the cruiser was going literally as fast as the wind, so that the sails were rather a hindrance than a help. But the cruiser was still drawing us.

A happy inspiration occurred to me when the case seemed hopeless, and I sent for the chief engineer.

"Mr. S., let us try cotton saturated with spirits of turpentine."

There were on board, as part of the deck-load, thirty or forty bags of spirits. In a few moments a bale of cotton was torn open, a barrel tapped, and buckets full of the saturated material were passed down into the fire-room.

The result exceeded our expectations. The chief engineer, an excitable little Frenchman, soon made his appearance on the bridge, his eyes sparkling with triumph, and reported a fair headway. Orders were given to see to the effect upon our speed, and directed him to wait a moment till the log was made.

I threw it myself—nine and a half knots.

"Let her go, now," I said. Five minutes afterward I howled the log again—thirteen and a quarter!

She began to hold her own, and even to gain a little upon the chaser; but she was fearfully near, and I began to have visions of another residence at Fort Warren. I wonder if the officers of the cruiser could have screwed another turn of speed out of her if they had known that the Lee had on board, in addition to her cargo of cotton, a large amount of gold, ships' stores, and federal government.

There was a slight change in our relative position till about six o'clock in the afternoon, when the chief engineer reported that the burnt cotton had choked the flues, and that the steamer was running down.

"Only keep her going till dark," I replied, "and we will give out pure the slip yet."

A heavy bank was about the horizon to the south and east, and I saw a possible means of escape. At sunset the chaser was about four miles astern and gaining on us.

I stationed an officer on each wheel-house, with glasses, directing them to let me know the instant they lost sight of the chaser in the growing darkness. At the first sign I ordered the engine to make as black smoke as possible, and to be in readiness to cut it off by closing the dampers instantly, when ordered.

The twilight was soon succeeded by darkness. Both officers called out at the same moment, "We have lost sight of her," while a dense volume of smoke was steaming far in our wake.

"Close the dampers!" I called out, and at the same moment ordered the helm "hard a starboard."

Our course was altered eight points, the cruiser was thrown off the track, and two days later we arrived safely at Bermuda.

"Hoof's Saraparilla" is on the flood tide of popularity, which position it has reached by its own intrinsic, undoubted merit.

Worthy of Trust.

A tourist climbing up a mountain side doesn't care whether he gets to the top stick.

No, he wants to come staff the top, he wants in whole weight, one that he can lean on in confidence, one that is worthy of trust and that will uphold him should his feet slip. So an invalid, in search of health, they dislike to fall into the hands of a doctor and be experimented with. They want to use the proper remedy for their ailment, and that they are on the way to take medicine on condition that it will make them well. Now there is one remedy whose effect is a certainty. It has been tried and tested in thousands of instances and has never failed. It is called Smith's Tonic Syrup. Its principle was discovered by the eminent Dr. J. W. Williams, of Louisville, Ky. It is pleasant to take, and has the great general qualities of quinine, but is free from all its objectionable qualities. It will cure chills and fever when quinine fails. It will also prevent and cure colds, influenza, la grippe, etc. Its influence is positive, and it is a remedy worthy of trust.

Short Line.

Atlanta to Athens via Madison and Macon railroads. Fare \$3.00.

Purchase tickets to Atlanta to Madison \$2.00 and Madison to Athens 93 cents. Leave Atlanta via Georgia railroad at 8 a.m., arrive Athens 12:30 p.m. Shortest and quickest route to Athens.

May 2—dim

WILL CURE YOU.

Opelika Mineral Water, at Opelika, Ala., Is Effecting Wonderful Cures.

This water, discovered several months ago, is one of the finest waters ever offered to the public. It is found upon careful analysis to contain curative properties that are simply marvelous. It is a sure cure for indigestion, impure blood, and all kindred diseases. We do not claim that it is a cure-all, but we know that for indigestion, dyspepsia and for all blood troubles, it has no equal.

LOUIS CHERRY, Esq.,

DEAR SIR—I would believe Judge J. J. Abercrombie just as soon as anyone living. I have known him for twenty-five years in Georgia. His record is clear and unimpeachable.

W. A. CORN, of Georgia.

From Judge F. C. Slappy,
Opelika, Ala., Feb. 20, 1890.

LOUIS CHERRY, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of the Opelika Mineral Water. For three years I had blood poison and rheumatism. My hands were almost a solid sore from impure blood. After a few months of taking the water my hands were well and my health is better than for years. Dr. Lupton, the State Chemist, who analyzed the water, told me it was the best medicinal for me. I have used it for the past three years and it is the best water I have ever used. It will give you an appetite when everything else fails.

F. C. SLAPPY.

From J. W. R. Williams, M. D.

DEAR SIR—Having had many of my patients to use the Opelika Mineral Water from your well, I take pleasure in adding my testimony to its utility. I do not know a single Mineral Water to this from your well in a tonic condition of the stomach and bowels.

Those who can run the gauntlet of the various patent nostrums and nostrums and prescriptions of the day will find in this water a relief that will surprise them. Respectfully,

J. W. R. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Send for circular and other information. May 22—dim

LOUIS CHERRY, Opelika, Ala.

May 22—dim

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

D. W. Irwin. A. W. Green. C. D. Irwin.

IRWIN, GREEN & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

126-131 Rialto Building, CHICAGO.

Adjoining Board of Trade, may 22—dim

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Having added \$50,000 to our banking property, we are now arranging to move our office on the corner of our block, where we will be in a more prominent position with better facilities, and we now propose to give more attention to the banking department of our business.

We select the accounts of banks, bankers and individuals, and will give every accommodation consistent with sound banking.

Will negotiate loans on marketable securities.

Allow interest on time deposits.

J. H. KING, MANAGER.

May 14—2m

36 W. ALABAMA ST. ATLANTA, GA.

HUMPHREYS, CASTLEMAN,

13 East Alabama Street.

BONDS AND STOCKS

Bought and Sold.

rehe d11 top

\$250,000.

I am requested to negotiate loans to this amount in improved farms and city property at very low rates. If you wish to secure a loan on your property apply at once to Thomas Willingham, Attorney at Law, Office 32 1-2 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

May 16—d 391

W. H. SALE, Proprietor.

THE WATAUGA HOTEL,

BLOWING ROCK, N. C.

OPENED JUNE 1ST. THE MOST CONVENIENT

AND BEST HOTEL IN THE MOUNTAINS.

THE SPOT

WHERE THE MOUNTAINS DOWN,

AND HAVE A SUMMER HOME.

For medical and other testimony, send for pamphlet.

May 16—d 391

W. H. SALE, Proprietor.

THE LINCOLN,

BROADWAY AND 52D ST.

SELBY FAMILY HOTEL, Opened January 1st, 1890.

Rooms 135 per week.

Electric light; convenient to Central park; situated right in the center of a select family neighborhood; convenient to all forms of cars, etc.

Accommodations for families. European plan.

CHARLES A. DUNN, Manager.

may 28—d 31m

THE CUMBERLAND ISLAND HOTEL.

OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

30 NEW ROOMS ADDED

since last season.

ARTESIAN WELL,

SHOWER BATHS

and everything that is necessary for the ease and comfort of guests. Rates \$2 per day; \$10.50 per week; \$30 per month.

W. H. BUNKLY, Proprietor.

BUNKLY, Ga.

ORKNEY SPRINGS,

Shenandoah County, Va. See the Resort in the

mountains of the Virginias. Climate very

sunny and free from fogs. Average mean tem-

perature very low during the entire summer.

Accommodations first-class in every

respect. Elegant vestibule trains daily north

and south. Write for information in

regards to general ticket offices or address.

J. B. STELLE, Manager.

Jun 1 d2m

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK

OF ATLANTA, GA.

(UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$300,000

SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULTS

Boxes to rent from \$5 to \$20 per annum, accord-

ing to size.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS AS FOLLOWS:

Issues Demand Certificates, Draw interest at the

rate of 3 per cent per annum if left 4 months; 4

per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4 1/2 per

cent per annum if left 12 months.

Accommodations to customers limited solely by

the requirements of sound banking principles.

Patronage solicited.

Oct 4—dft

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW YORK,

75 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000

SOLICITS ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS,

CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS.

W. Y. FLANAGAN, - - - PRESIDENT

JAMES R. KANGANON, - - - VICE-PRESIDENT

J. D. ABRAHAMS, - - - CASHIER.

may 28—d 1m—wed—fri—mon—fri

W. H. BUNKLY, Proprietor.

May 22—dim

W. H. PATTISON,

Dealer in Investment Securities,

79 East Alabama Street.

Room 7, Gate City Bank Building.

MONEY TO LOAN.

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.

(Dodd Building).

THE GRADY MONUMENT.

The model of this monument will be exhibited today in the show-window of

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW

Jewelers, 31 Whitehall Street.

PILES

Cured by your own hand. Iching, blind bleeding, and purging, reduced to a permanent cure guaranteed by us.

DANIEL WOLF'S MEXICAN PILE CURE, \$6.

Druggists of all. Manufactured by Mexican Pile Cure Company, Fifteen building, Atlanta, Ga.

Other remedies relieve, ours cure without pain.

March 12—1890.

OPIMUM

and Whiskey Habits

cured at home, with

drugs sent FREE.

M. WOOLLEY, M.D.

Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

We Have Engaged

MR. B. W. BALLARD.

A practical optician, to take charge of our optical department, and are now prepared to fit the most difficult cases of defective vision.

Call and consult Mr. Ballard about your eyes, and how to take care of them.

No charge for examination.

MAIER & BERKELE

JEWELERS,

93 Whitehall Street.

THE BEST STORE PROPERTY

IN ATLANTA

STORE NO. 13 AND 15 WHITEHALL STREET,

NEAR ALABAMA CROSSING.

Lot 35 feet front, with a uniform depth of 150 feet to an alley. The Capital City Bank has directed us to sell this central piece of property, and we invite capitalists to examine it. Certainly it is situated at the hub, as the city revolves around the blocks in which this property is located. Whitehall street is recognized as the Broadway of Atlanta, and Alabama street crossing the center of attractions. No mistake can be made in the purchase of this property. It is the spot upon which to erect a building that will eclipse anything in the city, and at the same time pay a handsome income.

The increase in values in Atlanta for this class of property has been more than seven per cent annually, and no prudent man can think that it will less in the future in the past.

Atlanta is assuming metropolitan proportions, and in a very few years this ground will bring three thousand dollars per front foot.

Look at the property and call at our office for price and terms.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,

31 S. Broad Street.

May 15th 1890

V. J. WEST. H. F. WEST

A. J. West & Co.

Real Estate and Loans.

PRYOR ST. KIMBALL HOUSE

Vacant lot on Angier avenue, \$1,750.

8-room house, Bell street, \$6,000.

9-room house, Spring street, \$7,000.

4-room house, Kipling street, \$1,750.

Vacant lot, 7th street, \$8,000.

7-room house, Merritts avenue, \$3,750.

6 vacant lots Roach and Battle streets, \$2,000 for all.

Vacant lot, near Marietta street, \$3,750.

Vacant lot corner Harris and Courtland, \$3,750.

6-room house, Crumley street, \$3,000.

6-room house and 2 acres land, Robinson avenue, \$5,750.

Vacant lot, Bonheur, \$1,500.

Vacant lot, Juniper street, \$3,500.

Vacant lot, Juniper street, \$3,500.

6-room house, Courtland street, \$4,000.

6-room house corner Courtland and Cain streets, \$5,000.

Vacant lot corner Hunter and Forsyth streets, \$10,000.

Vacant lot near Van Winkle's, \$225 each.

Vacant lot junction of the Peachtree, \$3,000.

88 acres, four miles out, \$100 per acre.

5 acres, \$100 per acre.

200 acres eight miles out, \$100 per acre.

20 acres, one mile from town, \$100 per acre.

20 acres fronting three streets, West End, \$20,000.

6-room house on Bell railroad, \$2,500.

Money now on hand to loan on Atlanta real estate.

If you wish to buy, sell or borrow, come to see us.

A. J. WEST & CO.

ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

10 E. ALABAMA ST.

\$7,000—for lot on Loyd st., 3½ squares from depot, on which is an 8-room house, with water and gas, \$10,000. And a 6-room house with water and gas, \$10,000.

\$3,500—Capitol avenue lot, 50x90; prettiest part of street, well and air, only 3½ squares from depot.

\$1,400—Boulevard lot, east front, nice shade, 50x200.

\$4,500—One of the neatest, newest houses on south side of town, 7-room house, nice shade lot, water and gas.

\$3,000—Rawson lot, 50x100; house lot, 120x140; doors from Pulliam st. car line. A cheap home.

\$3,500—The prettiest of 6-rooms, with water and gas, on Pulliam st.; lot 50x120 to alky.

\$3,000—Will buy an 8-room house and lot, 120x140; at side and rear; on Whitehall st.; near in.

\$3,500—Drop lot for property in two squares carshed.

\$2,000—13x190, on South Boulevard, right at dumb, 4-room house and fronting Grant park, cheap.

\$6,000—Beautiful new Whitehall st. house; lot 60x200.

\$2,500—Nico Smith st. 6-room house, near White.

\$2,000—Nicely shaded corner lot, Inman park, 100x100.

DECATOR PROPERTY.

\$3,750—Lot fronting railroad at depot, of nearly 2 acres, with a room house.

\$3,000—5-acre vineyard and orchard, fronting Georgia railroad; 3 acres vineyard and orchard state.

\$5,000—Will buy 240 acres of land north of Decatur. Fine stream, woodland, etc.

Office 10 East Alabama st.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice, Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending May 31, 1890. Parties calling will please say advertised and give the date. One cent must be collected on each advertised letter when delivered.

LADIES' LETTER.

A—Mrs Henry Ames, Mrs D. Lee Askew.

B—Mrs C Brown, Mrs Bridges, Miss Ada Bla-

lock, Miss Emma Brazeau, Miss Ella L. W. Bar-

fields, Miss Fannie Booze, Mrs Hattie Boswell,

Miss Lett Clegg, Mrs Mary C. Chinn, Miss Mc-

Clons, Miss Minnie Chaffin, Mrs Mary A. Crumbley,

Mary L. Christian, Mrs Rebecca Crane.

Mary M. Clark, Mrs D. D. Clark, Mrs Carrie

Collins, Mrs Georgia Dickey, Mrs J. D. Dickey,

Mrs Mary Dickerson, Mrs Maria Demans, Miss

Mary Dooman.

E—Mrs Matilda Evans, Mrs A. F. Fannin, Miss

Lucy Franklin.

G—Miss A. Gray, Mrs Ida Gordon, Mrs Carl

Gross, Mrs Elizabeth, Mrs F. A. Grogan, Mrs Dora

Groves, Mrs Jessie Gates, Mrs J. P. Grosson.

H—Miss Carrie Howard, Mrs Eulalia Hancock,

Mrs Anna Hooper, Mrs Hattie G. Hall, Mrs Geor-

gia H. Hall, Mrs Katie Haney, Mrs Mary Hatch,

Mrs Sarah Harris, Mrs Stella Howard,

K—Mrs Anna Kirk, Mrs Florence King, Mrs

Ella Kates.

L—Miss Emma Lewis, Mrs A. H. Lee,

Mrs Anna Lee, Mrs Anna Lewis, Mrs Minnie

Mitchell, Mrs Dora McQuen, Mrs Ellen

Moore, Mrs Emma Maddox, Fannie

Miller, Mrs Ida May, Mrs Jennie Murry, Lizzie

Miller, Mrs Lucy Murphy, Mrs Nellie McMillan,

Mrs Nellie McMillan, Mrs Anna McMillan,

Mrs O'Meara, Mrs Anna McMillan, Mrs Rosa J.

Miller, Mrs Mattie Oakes.

N—Mrs Sarah Parham, Miss J. A. Pinkerton,

Mrs L. C. Pitts, Mrs Anna Pond, Mrs Docia Pitts,

Mrs C. R. Pennick.

P—Mrs Anna Reilly, Mrs James Reilly,

Mrs A. L. Reilly, Mrs James Reilly,

Mrs C. L. Reilly, Mrs James Reilly,